# EVANS DECLARATION EXHIBIT 3

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF NEW YORK	-
ANDREA TANTAROS,	- X :
Plaintiff,	:
- against -	: Index No. 157054/2016
FOX NEWS NETWORK, LLC, ROGER AILES,	: Justice David B. Cohen
WILLIAM SHINE, DIANNE BRANDI, IRENA BRIGANTI, and SUZANNE SCOTT,	NOTICE OF ENTRY
Defendants.	:
	: Y

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the attached is a true copy of an order in this matter that was entered in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County, on the 13th day of March, 2017.

Dated: New York, New York March 13, 2017

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TO: JUDD BURSTEIN, P.C.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK 1 COUNTY OF NEW YORK : CIVIL TERM PART 58 2 ANDREA TANTAROS, 3 Plaintiff, - against -4 FOX NEWS NETWORK, LLC, ROGER AILES, 5 WILLIAM SHINE, DIANNE BRANDI, IRENA BRIGANTI, and SUZANNE SCOTT, 6 Defendants. 7 111 Centre Street INDEX NO. 157054/16 New York, New York 8 February 15, 2017 9 BEFORE: THE HON. DAVID B. COHEN, J.S.C. 10 11 APPEARANCES: 12 FOR THE PLAINTIFF: 13 JUDD BURSTEIN, P.C. 14 5 Columbus Circle New York, New York 10019 15 FOR THE DEFENDANTS: 16 DECHERT LLP 17 H 1095 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10036 18 BY: ANDREW J. LEVANDER, ESQ. LINDA C. GOLDSTEIN, ESQ. 19 QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP 20 51 Madison Avenue, 22nd floor New York, New York 10010 21 BY: PETER CALAMARI, ESQ. 22 23 JACK L. MORELLI 24 Senior Court Reporter 25

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THE COURT: Good afternoon. This is Andrea

Tantaros against Fox News Network, LLC, Roger Ailes,

William Shine, Dianne Brandi, Irena Briganti and Suzanne

Scott, under Supreme Court index 157054 of 2016. Starting

with plaintiff's counsel, put your appearance on the

record.

MR. BURSTEIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Judd Burstein, of Judd Burstein, P.C., for the plaintiff.

MR. LEVANDER: Your Honor, good afternoon.

Andrew Levander with Linda Goldstein, from Dechert. We represent Fox and the other individuals except for Roger Ailes.

MR. CALAMARI: Peter Calamari, and sitting in the box is Joseph Sarles, from Quinn Emanuel, and we represent Roger Ailes.

THE COURT: Did you want to put your additional members or associates on the record as well or at least their names?

MR. LEVANDER: I think that's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I read the papers, I'm ready
for argument. At this time who is arguing for Fox, Mr.

Levander?

MR. LEVANDER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may procedure.

MR. LEVANDER: Thank you, Your Honor. May it

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please the Court, the motion before the Court, as the Court undoubtedly is aware, concerns a broad arbitration clause in an employment contract. Ms. Tantaros was very sophisticated, she signed that employment contract with Fox containing that express broad arbitration clause not once but twice, and she was represented by a sophisticated talent agency.

THE COURT: By broad you mean it doesn't reference any specific types of claims in it?

MR. LEVANDER: Correct.

THE COURT: That's one of the plaintiff's arguments, isn't it, that that is the failing of this cause?

MR. LEVANDER: Yes, but that's not the law. But if you want me to get to that right now I can, but I was going to build my way there. But I'm happy to fire away.

THE COURT: As you wish, counsel, we'll get to it.

MR. LEVANDER: The broad clause does say, any controversy, claim or dispute arising out of or relating not only to the agreement but her employment, and any such claim has to be arbitrated. Under both federal and state law that provision needs to be enforced. Indeed there is a strong policy in favor of arbitration reflected in the CPLR, Federal Arbitration Act and a plethora of cases over

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the last 50 year or more, including the New York Court of Appeals case in Smith Barney versus Luckie, which the New York Court of Appeals directed the lower courts to "rigorous judicial enforcement of arbitration agreements." The Westinghouse case, New York Court of Appeals did the same, and the Supreme Court of the United States has also issued its opinions. I'm talking about the strong policy in favor of arbitration.

THE COURT: Is that the Hirschfeld case you're referring to?

MR. LEVANDER: That's the New York Court of Appeals case. Supreme Court of the United States would be Moses Cone Memorial Hospital, it would be Shearson/American Express versus McMahon. There is a plethora of cases, Your Honor. Indeed the 2nd Circuit has observed in Arciniaga versus General Motors, 460 F.3d at page 234, "It is difficult to overstate the strong federal policy in favor of arbitration." And that's the law in New York as well.

Based on those cases, those principles and the authority on point that I will now discuss, we believe that the motion to compel arbitration should be plainly granted. Indeed, Your Honor, plaintiff has flouted the terms of her contract, including the arbitration clause, in bringing this case, in the various publicity stunts she

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has engaged in.

The argument that they make, however, ignores overwhelming precedent. I will focus on the three issues that counsel raises, as I understand them, as to why she should be allowed out of her arbitration clause and to be able to litigate in court.

As I understand it, her first argument is, although I'm compelled to arbitrate certain claims, I don't have to arbitrate sexual harassment claims. And that's because the words sexual harassment don't appear in the broad clause, as Your Honor referenced a few moments ago. That is simply not the law. Plaintiff does not cite a single case in which a Court has held that a broad employment arbitration clause in an employment agreement that encompasses any claim relating to her employment, does not encompass sexual harassment, whether or not the arbitration clause contains the words sexual harassment, it's just not a requirement of the law to the contrary.

She cites a couple of cases in which the Court has noted the full term of the language that the CAUSES arbitration clause, and some arbitration clause do havex Things like any claim including but not limited to. But, for example, in Cicchetti versus Davis, which is a Southern District case in 2003, but the --

THE COURT: Isn't it sufficient if a clause says
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essentially the same thing as her clause, if it says any claim and specifies a few, isn't that essentially the same?

MR. LEVANDER: In our view it's exactly the same whether it says including but not limited to or it doesn't have the including but not limited to, any claim means any claim and that's what we have here.

Indeed, in Cicchetti, one of the cases she relied on, while it drops a footnote that says, "The language has the including but not limited to sexual harassment." The analysis of the Court was that it was because the arbitration clause related to "all her employment." Precisely what the arbitration clause in this case does.

As I said, Mr. Burstein has not cited a single case in which a Court has said, okay, you have a broad thing that says any claim relating to employment. didn't put in the words sexual harassment and therefore, we're not going to allow arbitration of the sexual harassment claim; not a single one.

Indeed, in Tong versus S.A.C. Capital Management, which is a 1st Department case from 2008 which you cited in approval in your Siroy, decision recently, "The clause that was held to encompass claims under both the New York State and the New York City Human Rights

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Laws, "exactly the claims that are in this case, "was exactly the same as the clause in our case relating to anything under your employment agreement." No reference to sexual harassment. Nonetheless, the 1st Department ordered, compelled arbitration.

THE COURT: But how does the contract alleged fall within the scope of employment?

MR. LEVANDER: That's simple, Your Honor, if you just read the complaint. And the complaint, I will particularly refer you to, and that's the whole thing, but if you look at paragraphs 14 through 18 --

THE COURT: I've read the complaint, counsel.

MR. LEVANDER: It says, "Every act that occurred here occurred on the premises."

THE COURT: In New York.

MR. LEVANDER: Of Fox in New York.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. LEVANDER: And the claims are all based on our status as an employer. So this is quintessentially an employment place claim. This is not -- you know, he cites as an exception the case, for example, where an employee is off premises and there is a social interaction not part of business and a sexual assault is alleged. That's not what this case is about. What this case is about is, allegedly systematic conduct at Fox, at the news station,

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that sexual harassment. And if it wasn't related to -THE COURT: Are you contending that if the
sexual assault took place in Fox's premises that that
would fall within the scope of employment?

MR. LEVANDER: I actually think it would. But we don't have to cross that bridge in this case. The case here is, the only way we're liable is as an employer. This is quintessentially an employment case, therefore it is encompassed. And even Mr. Burstein doesn't make that argument -- but if he did make the argument that it was unrelated to employment, he would automatically lose his New York State, New York City Human Rights Law claims because they are only bringable [sic] against an employer.

So, the same is true in the 2nd Circuit's case called Oldroyd, 134 F.3d 72. And there the holding was a federal statutory whistleblower claim is encompassed by an arbitration clause that says, "Any claim arising under the employment agreement." No reference to harassment. No reference to whistleblower. No reference to anything else, just a broad clause; exactly as we have here.

We've cited to Your Honor a host of other cases which uniformly hold the same thing. There is a Fox case, there is a Gateson case, there is a Valdes case, all in the Southern District, in which arbitration has been compelled in harassment cases based on a clause that is

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identical or indistinguishable from the clause in our case which is, "Any claim, controversy or dispute relating to your employment agreement or your employment."

The cases apply this principle uniformly. For example, Mr. Burstein cites the Coors case in the 10th Circuit. But the Coors case is exactly on point. It's not a harassment case, it's an antitrust case. There it says, any claim relating to the contract. The Court says, well, you're compelled to. In the antitrust case cited in the Supreme Court case in Mitsubishi, Supreme Court of the United States saying, you've got -- it doesn't matter that it doesn't say antitrust, it's related to the contract. End of story, you go arbitrate. That is the federal policy that's involved here. Indeed, Your Honor, your Siroy decision, I believe --

THE COURT: Which you smattered through the brief at every opportunity.

MR. LEVANDER: I may not have done it enough but I tried. But I think that it's pretty on point. In Siroy there was a forum selection clause which is similar to a --

THE COURT: But not the same.

MR. LEVANDER: Not the same. But you cited a bunch of the arbitration cases that are on point.

THE COURT: But there aren't a lot of forum

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selection clauses.

MR. LEVANDER: But the principle was that was a forum selection clause which said any claim. It didn't include the sexual harassment claim. But you said nonetheless, this case gets shipped to New Jersey, I believe it was. And you cited, even though there was no reference to sexual harassment in the clause, and you cited Tong, the 1st Department case I mentioned a moment ago which is right on point and I think controlling here. The petition of Levitt, another arbitration case in which the same principle applied and you cited those two cases with approval as compelling your decision.

Now, there is also a suggestion in his brief that somehow because it's sexual harassment that deserves to be in a courtroom notwithstanding the arbitration clause, and that doesn't fly. In fact, the Supreme Court in 1991 in the Gilmore case specifically threw that principle out, rejected it and says, "Harassment claims by any other claims, discrimination claims, should be heard pursuant to arbitration if that's what the clause covers." And the New York Court of Appeals followed Gilmore shortly thereafter in Fletcher versus Kidder Peabody, a 1993 decision which, again, ironically, Mr. Burstein cites in his brief with approval.

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2nd Circuit 2008, the Court specifically held, "That the inability of an employee to publicly air their whistleblower claim under statute does not give rise to vitiating an arbitration clause." Right on point.

Second argument that he makes, as I understand it, even he describes it is unprecedented, I would describe it as frivolous, the notion that after the arbitration clause was signed, two years later after there is a torrent of public stunts and public appearances by plaintiff and her lawyer, in which even Mr. Burstein acknowledged that he would probably be violating the contract of his client, that the Fox News issued a statement that said, "We've already filed an arbitration claim against Ms. Tantaros."

THE COURT: Now, did that claim make it into the news? It seemed like it may not have, right?

MR. LEVANDER: If it was -- it did not.

THE COURT: Did that get reported in the end?

MR. LEVANDER: I never saw it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEVANDER: Whatever one's view of whether or not that anodyne statement is a violation of the confidentiality agreement in a contract, that's a contract claim that must be arbitrated, not a basis to vitiate an arbitration clause.

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THE COURT: So, you send to arbitration a claim as to whether or not arbitration was vitiated by some waiver?

MR. LEVANDER: No, we've made an arbitration claim based on the fact that she published a book without getting preapproval and said that violated her contract. That's our pending arbitration claim. They then brought this case and in response to we issued -- after they were on TV, radio, newspaper --

THE COURT: Then you brought this motion?

MR. LEVANDER: And then we brought this motion.

We never litigated anything about the defense of this case. We've never done anything but immediately bring an action to compel arbitration. The only way --

THE COURT: But how do you respond to plaintiff's argument that you waived your right to compel arbitration under the arbitration clause by violating the confidentiality of the arbitration?

MR. LEVANDER: Because the case law is overwhelming. Waiver only occurs when you litigate, okay? Making a statement is not litigation. Actually litigate, protracted litigation is the standard which actually prejudices the other party. I can cite, those are the exact words of the PPG Industries versus Webster case in the 2nd Circuit, Thyssen versus Calypso Shipping in the

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2nd Circuit, and the New York Court of Appeals decision in Cusimano versus Schnurr. In fact, in Cusimano the New York Court of Appeals emphasized that the waiver turned on the protracted use of the courts. A statement out-of-court is not the use of the courts to the actual prejudice of the other party. That's the standard and that didn't occur here. Nothing was prejudicial.

THE COURT: Counsel, two more minutes and I think that you probably want to get to the claim as to the individuals.

MR. LEVANDER: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Because you have several of them as well.

MR. LEVANDER: Yes. So, I also just want to point out before I do though, that there are at least two very good cases to read about that, "All acts of the parties subsequent to the making of the contract which raised issues of facts or law lie exclusively with the arbitrator." Here you have a post-contract statement, in fact, a post-arbitration statement. That's their basis, it goes to the arbitrator. We violated the contract, the arbitrator can find that. Finally, you can't avoid an arbitration clause by suing your employer, that's Black Letter Law also.

In Hirschfeld Products, which Your Honor

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referred to earlier, against Mirvish, the 1st Department which was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeals explained there, "The attempt to distinguish officers and directors from the corporation they represent for the purposes of evading an arbitration provision is contrary to the established policy of this state." Subsequently in the Court of Appeals, the Court of Appeals affirmed that holding and said, that under New York and federal law the arbitration clause of the employer extends to quote, "Any agent of the employer." 88 NY2d at 156.

More recently still in DiBello versus Salkowitz in the 1st Department, the Court held, "The enforceability of the arbitration agreement is not affected by the statutory nature of the discrimination claims. And given the employment related nature of the claims, the individual employee defendant as an agent of the employer is entitled to demand arbitration of the claims against him, no less than the employer is entitled to demand arbitration of the claims against the 1st Department's holding in DiBello.

The 2nd Circuit has numerous cases holding to the same effect, including Ragone and Powers. Indeed, in the 2nd Circuit in Roby versus Lloyd's, which is one of the cases you cited with approval in Siroy, the Court stated, 2nd Circuit stated, "In this and other circuits

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consistently have held that employees of any entity, employee of any entity that is party to an arbitration agreement are protected by that agreement."

The 2nd Circuit has also emphasized that when you're moving to compel arbitration the standard is even easier if the party that you were moving to compel against is the one that signed. So here she signed, she agreed to arbitration. Any claim to avoid arbitration is less strong under those circumstances.

THE COURT: You may conclude, counsel.

MR. LEVANDER: I'm going to hold the rest of my time for rebuttal. Thank you.

THE COURT: You may be seated.

Mr. Calamari.

MR. CALAMARI: Yes, Your Honor, I'll be very brief. I just join in the arguments of Mr. Levander. The cases are absolutely clear here. There is just no law to support the position of plaintiff's counsel. And I'll, if I may, reserve my time for rebuttal.

THE COURT: I believe we reserved three minutes for rebuttal on the defense side.

MR. LEVANDER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that you probably were a minute under, so I'll give you that additional minute if you need it, okay?

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Mr. Burstein, you're up.

MR. BURSTEIN: I'll try and talk quickly and try and work backwards. I don't dispute that there is a presumption in favor of arbitration. But I also I don't think that the other side can dispute that one shouldn't have to arbitrate if you haven't agreed to arbitrate. Although there are many cases that say that an employer, an employee can be required to arbitrate against other executives, for example, when there is a broad arbitration clause; this case is different. Everybody is pointing to Siroy but let me tell you why Siroy is actually helpful to me. In Siroy you pointed out three different situations where admittedly in a forum selection clause where another nonparty to the agreement might be entitled to The two that are sort of relevant is arbitration. third-party beneficiary and the third which is so close that it's all interrelated. One could argue under normal circumstances that we might fall within the third category, but this case is different. I don't know if you've seen the entire agreement, Your Honor, and I have a copy.

THE COURT: I've seen all portions of the agreement that were in the papers, so I have everything that's in the record.

MR. BURSTEIN: Okay, well, what's in the record

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then in our opposition papers is 15.1 of Ms. Tantaros's agreement. It's one of the exhibits to my affidavit.

There are so many papers here.

THE COURT: Is it you're saying 15.1, "This agreement is non-assignable by performer"?

MR. BURSTEIN: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm looking at it.

MR. BURSTEIN: So what 15.1 says is, "That this agreement shall inure to the benefit of Fox's successors, assignees, affiliates." It says, "As used in this agreement the term 'affiliate' shall mean any company controlling, controlled by or under common control with Fox."

THE COURT: So what that would mean if Fox was acquired, right, and Fox's employees were covered, then the acquiring entity employees would be covered as well, right?

MR. BURSTEIN: No. Respectfully, I think that if, in fact, there were another provision in this agreement that protected employees, perhaps. But this provision can only be read one way, that this is an agreement, as some parties do, they have an agreement where they say there are no third-party beneficiaries and this agreement is only for the benefit of certain people. There is no definition of Fox in the agreement to include

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employees or anyone else. That's why this case is fundamentally different than any other case, because --

THE COURT: But doesn't this provision deal with issues if Fox is acquired or merges or something else like that? How does that exclude employees?

MR. BURSTEIN: It does, because it's made a part of the agreement. And the part of the agreement that it's made a part of are standard conditions of employment. This is an agreement between Fox News and Andrea Tantaros. The agreement includes not only the part that is specific to Ms. Tantaros, but says the standard conditions of employment also apply. There are all sorts of provisions in here that are not talking about, you know, mergers, they are talking about when a performer can perform services. What rights the performer has.

Indemnification, commissions, Internet restrictions, promotions, injunctive relief. This is all specific to the employee. And if an employer --

THE COURT: I think a lot of that stuff is blacked out in the papers.

MR. BURSTEIN: I can give you a full set.

THE COURT: It was redacted for a reason and it wasn't in the papers, so.

MR. BURSTEIN: But it's a public -- I wanted to be careful as to the other side since it's theoretically a

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confidential agreement, I didn't want to put in anything other than what was absolutely necessary. But I think that Mr. Levander will agree, that this is not some single part of the agreement. I think it would be helpful to allow me to supplement the record with a copy of the entire agreement. Because you will see that it -- when two parties enter into a contract and they say this is only for the benefit of the two parties, and with respect to Fox it's only with respect to Fox and its affiliates and this is how we define Fox and affiliates, and there is no definition of Fox News. If you look at the first -- well, you don't have it but there is no definition of Fox as Fox including its employees.

THE COURT: I know you're trying to convince me that this agreement somehow excludes the employees. But it says this agreement is nonassignable by performer. Which means your client can't assign it but Fox can. But it doesn't say anything about whether employees are or are not considered. This deals with the assignment of the agreement to any future entity, which hasn't happened in this case. But it doesn't exclude -- show me how it excludes employees at this time.

MR. BURSTEIN: Well, there is one thing where it says it has the right to freely assign. I'm not relying on that language. I'm relying on the language which says,

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"This agreement shall inure to the benefit of Fox's successors, assignees and affiliates." Affiliates is important, it's not just about selling the company. It's about, for example, I guess, 21st Century Fox or Fox Business News. They could have added "and employee." They could have defined and -- it's interesting, their reply papers are silent on this issue. You can't find anything on it.

So it seems to me that the plain language of this agreement, and you see this all the time in agreements when they want to exclude third-party beneficiaries, they want to keep people -- they want to make sure that this is only going to be for the benefit of the parties to agreement, not give third parties rights. That is precisely what happened. And it's not remotely found in their reply. They've never addressed this issue. So, the record stands with my argument. The reason they haven't addressed this issue is, they know it would be frivolous to address it because that's what the agreement says.

Now, there is another important point here, this case, although it was given short shrift of the arguments of mine that were characterized, I didn't quite recognize. But one of the arguments --

THE COURT: That's why you get a chance to talk,

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MR. BURSTEIN: But one of the arguments that I do think is a question of first impression and is very important is the arbitration clause itself. Now, this is a situation --

THE COURT: This is the waiver claim?

MR. BURSTEIN: It's not a waiver claim.

THE COURT: It's not?

MR. BURSTEIN: It's a breach claim for the following reason. I mean --

THE COURT: But the breach has to result in a waiver, right?

MR. BURSTEIN: Yes. Well, excuse of performance.

THE COURT: Let's get to breach.

MR. BURSTEIN: You have, unlike any other kind of agreement I've ever seen, an arbitration clause that has an arbitration clause that has a strict confidentiality provision and says, "The violation of this clause will be a material breach of the agreement." Now, you'll never see that. And this is why it's important. The law, if you take the law generally, what do you have? You have a situation where a party claims a contract has been breached or he or she has been defrauded into agreeing to the contract. The law is very clear, that

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doesn't do you any good in terms of getting out of an arbitration agreement unless you can show that the arbitration agreement itself was procured by fraud.

THE COURT: Let's talk about who is in breach here, counsel, because the other side says that you're in breach. When I say "you," I mean not just your client, your individual involvement in breaching that confidentiality. Typically in contract claims situations the focus is on who breached first, right? Who made the initial breach. Because that often excuses the other party from their breach, doesn't it?

MR. BURSTEIN: Yes, but the complaint -THE COURT: How does that not apply here?
MR. BURSTEIN: For two reasons. One, the
complaint alleges, and I can give you the paragraph, a
prior breach which was the failure to provide a personal
assistant over the three years. And that is --

THE COURT: But that's not a breach of the confidentiality provision or the arbitration clause, right? That would be subject to arbitration under this agreement. You agree to that?

MR. BURSTEIN: I agree that would be.

THE COURT: So, if your client wants to bring a claim that she wasn't given her assistant over that period of time, that's subject to arbitration.

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MR. BURSTEIN: Yes, but my point is this, a general breach of confidentiality -- there is no breach of the confidentiality requirements of agreement and certainly not of that paragraph. It might give rise to some other kind of breach excusing performance or giving rise to damages. But when you have an arbitration clause which says that this is a material breach specifically of this arbitration clause, it relates solely to this arbitration clause, that is different. That's the equivalent of the sort of the converse where you say, Okay, parties have disputes. But you can't get out of arbitration unless you can show fraud in the securing of the arbitration agreement. Similarly it's the same concept.

THE COURT: But doesn't your client's breach excuse any breach after that?

MR. BURSTEIN: No. For a number of reasons.

THE COURT: Isn't that Contracts 101?

MR. BURSTEIN: No -- I mean, yes, of course it's Contracts 101. But you have to look at the allegations. Again, this is not an issue for the arbitrator. This is an issue as to what this clause means, as to whether or not we're to be forced into arbitration. And the things they say that we said are not breaches of the confidentiality provision in the contract. And they --

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THE COURT: Are you disputing that if the confidentiality provision is valid and they sought arbitration, that your conduct and the conduct of your client didn't breach that?

MR. BURSTEIN: Yes.

THE COURT: How?

MR. BURSTEIN: Because the confidentiality agreement agreement is very limited. The confidentiality agreement says, "That the performer shall not directly or indirectly disclose, divulge, render or offer any knowledge or information to any other person or party concerning matters relating to any program or Fox affairs and plans."

Now, unless they're using the word affairs in the way that Roger Ailes had affairs, this does not relate to their Fox's affairs. That's one confidentiality provision. There is nothing in the record to suggest that Ms. Tantaros or I breached that provision. Then the other one is, "Ms. Tantaros shall not issue any statements or grant any interview concerning performances, services hereunder." No suggestion here that that was breached. Those are the only confidentiality provisions in the agreement.

So there is no breach of any confidentiality.

The only breach of confidentiality is their admitted

breach of trying to rebut legitimate statements that Ms.

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Tantaros or I on her behalf, could make with divulging the existence of the arbitration and the terms.

How much time do I have so I make sure -THE COURT: You have eight more minutes.

MR. BURSTEIN: So let me move on. If you want to talk about sort of the general principle. If you take their argument to a logical end, let's say Bill Shine or one of the other defendants could have raped Ms. Tantaros in the Fox building and that would be subject to arbitration because she was in the building.

THE COURT: Wait, that's an intentional tort and that's an assault, right? That's an assault. And there is lots of case law cited in both your briefs that takes assault out of the context of the typical arbitration clause.

MR. BURSTEIN: I'll give another one.

THE COURT: Is there any assault alleged in this case?

MR. BURSTEIN: No.

THE COURT: Any physical assault?

MR. BURSTEIN: No physical. She trips and falls coming out of the elevator because they didn't adequately -- they were negligent in some way. She wouldn't have tripped and fallen if she hadn't been an employee on their theory. That's arbitrable. Now, here

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is what the case law says, everybody cites and of course Your Honor cites to the Tong case. That's really the major case here because it's 1st Department. But nobody, my adversaries haven't bothered to look at Justice Freed's underlying decision, what the Appellate Division affirmed. And there they had an arbitration agreement, any dispute arising out of this agreement will be subject to arbitration. But as Justice Freed wrote, "Among the conditions the agreement provides that Tong would not disclose any of S.A.C.'s confidential information during or after his employment." This information was defined to include any information relating to the business and personal affairs of any of the principals.

Nobody seems to have paid attention to what was actually being affirmed. There was an affirmation of a decision by Justice Freed saying that the broad language of the arbitration agreement applying to breaches of the contract was covered. But the arbitration agreement in that case was radically -- I mean the underlying contract was radically different. So if you read Justice Freed's opinion, you will see something that is just quite extraordinary and that makes all the difference in the world.

The other cases they have cited, like Oldroyd and Powers, they have a number of them, they are all

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termination of employment cases. This is a different kind of case. We also have the tortious interference claim which is something different which is a tort claim, not a contract claim. It involves them going out and interfering with the sale of her book.

THE COURT: How is retaliation different than termination? Aren't those two sides of the same coin?

MR. BURSTEIN: Except that all the cases that they cite are termination clauses and all of those are essentially breach of employment agreements as opposed to here where there is no breach of contract claim.

Then, again, the other thing I want to say in my last few minutes is, that if Your Honor is inclined --

THE COURT: Speaking of that, five more minutes.

MR. BURSTEIN: If Your Honor is inclined to send us to arbitration, I would like the opportunity to amend based upon new information. I learned very recently, just two nights ago, that another one of my clients, who shall remain nameless, was subpoenaed. And I was told by the United States Attorney's office that there is an ongoing criminal investigation of Fox relating to all of these allegations, not just Ms. Tantaros, but all of the sexual harassment allegations. And I have a subpoena, it's ongoing relating to another client, although I suspect that Ms. Tantaros will be subpoenaed. But here is the

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point, based upon my discussions with the prosecutors, and they didn't tell me what exactly what it was, but once I saw that it was the securities prosecutors I understood immediately what was going on here, which is that what Fox has done is enter into agreement, after agreement, after agreement, with victims of sexual harassment, not reported them in any of their SEC filings. Because what they do, as they offered Ms. Tantaros when they tried to settle the case, they keep them as employees, per se, so nothing ever gets reported.

Now, that's not what the U.S. Attorney says but that's what I think is going on. I now believe -- that not -- that I'm not saying it's necessarily not subject to arbitration, I believe I have a racketeering case here based upon that and the extortions of my client. There is a very strong case law that suggests in this case you will lose your job if you report sexual harassment, gives rise to a pattern of racketeering activity which this Court can look at, and then there are other claims. I have compelling evidence through confidential sources that Fox was involved in electronic surveillance of my client on her private communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. 2510, which has a private right of action. They have been -- just today The Times reported that they maintain fake news sites and also what are known as sock puppet accounts,

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fraudulent Twitter accounts.

THE COURT: You made reference to that in your papers and the complaint extensively.

MR. BURSTEIN: Yes, but I have more information about that. I also have the fact that we allege that Fox has subsequently, and this is important, post-employment, has tortiously interfered with Ms. Tantaros y agreement with her speaking agency, who represents numerous other Fox talents and can only represent them with Fox's permission. That they have tortiously interfered with her ability to get speaking engagements.

significant. I only need two weeks to amend. I think that if I can allege -- Your Honor, just said it, intentional torts don't fall within an arbitration clause. I didn't bring a RICO case before because I didn't think that I could establish a pattern of racketeering activity. Now that I know that the U.S. Attorney's office is issuing subpoenas and undergoing, according to the subpoena, investigating alleged violations of federal criminal law by Fox, and I figured out exactly what's going on, I can make a RICO case. I can make the argument that the conduct by Mr. Shine and others was an extortion under the Hobbs Act.

THE COURT: Two minutes.

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MR. BURSTEIN: I got in under the bell. Unless Your Honor has any questions.

THE COURT: Not at this time.

Rebuttal.

MR. LEVANDER: Indeed, Your Honor.

May it please the Court, Mr. Burstein has gone way outside the record. I would note that the courts have held that RICO claims, if you could make one, which he can't, would be arbitrable as well.

THE COURT: I didn't have any briefing on that so I don't know the answer.

MR. LEVANDER: I'll represent that to you. And the antitrust cases follow RICO cases. First of all, we did address the question, he said it was not addressed, I suggest you look at page 22 of our brief when you have a chance, Your Honor. I would like to focus on Siroy and --

THE COURT: That's the reply brief you're referring to, counsel?

MR. LEVANDER: Yes, exactly. So, it doesn't say, as Mr. Burstein represented to Your Honor a moment ago, that the confidentiality issue, even if you ignore Contracts 101 and you ignore his outrageous behavior and all of that is a breach of the arbitration agreement, it's a breach of the agreement. So, therefore, it is a --

THE COURT: Wait. But it's in the arbitration

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clause of the agreement.

MR. LEVANDER: But it's an agreement of a breach, breach of the agreement. And the courts have said over and over again, and I read to you the --

THE COURT: The nuance you're claiming, it's a breach of the agreement but not specifically a voiding of the arbitration clause?

MR. LEVANDER: Correct. It also doesn't void the arbitration clause. Only thing that voids an arbitration clause is if you are unconscionable in the way that you created the arbitration clause. Here, as I said, cited to you both federal and state cases, any post-contract conduct that you think is actionable is to be arbitrated. That is what the law is.

Indeed, Your Honor, Tong is right on point. It has nothing about harassment in it. It's a harassment case and the Court ordered, the 1st Department ordered the arbitration to occur. This is what you said about Tong in your Siroy opinion. First of all, you're talking about in the Siroy case, it's a harassment, discrimination case and you say, the language in Section 13, that's 13 of the contract, specifically encompasses "all claims," just like it does here, "arising out of or relating to the employment agreement." Exactly what we have here.

Nothing about harassment.

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Plaintiff's claims of employment discrimination, retaliation, clearly arise in and relate to her employment and are thus governed by Section 13 and covered by her employment agreement, citing Tong. You describe Tong as holding, "That since plaintiff's claims arose out of the events that occurred in the course of his employment by defendant and supervisor, the supervisors of the defendant, they were deemed subject to the employment agreement which covered any dispute or controversy arising out of or relating to the agreement." It's exactly the analysis here. All of her claims arise out of and are related to.

THE COURT: What about the tortious interference claim?

MR. LEVANDER: He conceded that's subject to arbitration in his earlier papers. And tortious interference is a tortious interference with the contract. So it relates to the contract. It's clear that everything is encompassed by the --

THE COURT: And it relates to particularly the book provision within the contract, right?

MR. LEVANDER: Right. We are enforcing the book provision and he's saying that enforcement of our contractual right, which is the subject of the arbitration clause, is a tortious interference with the other

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contract.

THE COURT: Did you say earlier that your arbitration, your arbitration claim only relates to the book and not to the alleged harassment and retaliation claims?

MR. LEVANDER: When we first brought the arbitration claims that's exactly what it related to. When this goes forward, I hope in arbitration, it will be expanded, no doubt, to encompass some other things. I suggest, Your Honor, Mr. Burstein said that he waffled on whether or not his client violated the contract. But in Exhibit H --

THE COURT: He didn't waffle, he said that she didn't, but really avoided explaining how in a way that was persuasive. I might give him a chance, last chance on that since you raised it.

MR. LEVANDER: But Exhibit H to my reply affidavit attaches Mr. Burstein's comments to the press which said that she knows that she's taking a risk in violating her contract's confidentiality clause in making these statements. There is no question that she violated it and they knew that she was violating it when she got involved.

Also, the confidentiality agreement that was gone over by Mr. Burstein when he read it covers not only

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arbitration but "All relevant allegations and events leading up to the arbitration." So it's broader than what he just said, it encompasses her claims, period.

Finally, I would note that Mr. Burstein has tried to inject into here all kinds of extraneous stuff that is not in the record. The fact that he has a male client that may have received a subpoena. Fox has not received a subpoena. Fox would clearly cooperate if there were a subpoena. But that he is trying to somehow make this case not about the arbitration clause, which it is, but to bring in something that has to do with another one of his clients, not this client and not a sexual harassment claim, is beyond the pale.

THE COURT: Time. I'm going to address Mr. Burstein one more time because --

MR. BURSTEIN: Could I have two minutes? THE COURT: Two minutes. But I specifically want you to address the issue of the breach by your client.

MR. BURSTEIN: Sure. I want to make one thing clear, I never said it was a male client, that was Mr. Levander.

THE COURT: No, you didn't.

MR. BURSTEIN: I never said it was a male client and I want that to be on record.

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Second of all, I would ask Your Honor, although neither party did it because I think that there were concerns about confidentiality, I think that both parties, for Your Honor to have a full record, should see the entire employment agreement because it really addresses --

THE COURT: Then you could have provided it to me at the time that you submitted the papers or asked for it to be submitted in camera and you haven't done that.

MR. BURSTEIN: But they haven't --

THE COURT: So explain to me how your client's breach is not a breach.

MR. BURSTEIN: My client's breach is not a breach because there is nothing that the other side has shown which makes clear, and if I could have a moment let me just look at what the exhibit that they have.

(Pause)

MR. BURSTEIN: Well, one of the problems, and maybe this is -- they don't put the full agreement in, so they only give you part of the agreement, they leave out the other part about confidentiality.

THE COURT: You did the same.

MR. BURSTEIN: I understand. But the point would be, you have nothing before you to show that she violated confidentiality. They haven't submitted any document. They have statements by me, but they haven't

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provided the provisions of the agreement that talk about confidentiality. So they say it's a breach but there is nothing in their papers, that as far as I can tell, actually identified what would be a breach of confidentiality.

THE COURT: Okay. Can we take a five minute break at this time and then we'll go back on the record.

(Short recess taken)

THE COURT: On the record. First, I would like to commend counsel on extremely well-prepared, well-organized and capable argument made on the record

today, as well as in the papers on the briefing of this case.

At this point in time I'm going to render my decision on the record. Plaintiff's employment at Fox was covered by an employment agreement that contained a valid, broad and unambiguous arbitration provision requiring that any controversy, claim or dispute arising out of or relating to this agreement or your employment shall be brought before a mutually selected three member arbitration panel. Ample case laws in both New York State and the Federal Courts has held that all the claims and controversies sought to be litigated by plaintiff fall within the terms of the parties broad arbitration provision. Including her claims under the New York State

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Human Rights Law and New York City Human Rights Law for harassment and retaliation, as well as her claims for tortious interference, since those claims arose within the scope of plaintiff's employment and clearly fall within that scope.

All of the individual defendants, though they are not signatories to the arbitration agreement, can invoke the arbitration clause and compel arbitration. This would apply even if the claims against them were severed from the claims against Fox. The misconduct alleged by plaintiff relates to these individual's behavior as officers, directors and employees or agents of Fox, and they necessarily relate to their alleged conduct as agents of Fox News. Further, a careful review of the claims against the individual defendants shows that these claims are factually intertwined with the agreement and the claims against Fox News. The claims against the individual defendants involve the very same issues and circumstances. This principle applies equally to the employment claims and the tortious interference claims at issue in this case. Allowing such claims to proceed in court would be contrary to established public policy strongly favoring arbitration of such disputes.

Plaintiff's claim that the defendants waived arbitration by materially breaching the arbitration clause

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is unsupported by any pertinent case law. without merit as the defendants have not engaged in protracted litigation that prejudiced the plaintiff. any event, it was plaintiff who first involved the news media in this dispute in violation of the confidentiality provisions of the parties' agreement. Any remaining claims by defendant to bring this case outside the scope of arbitration have been considered by the Court and have been found to be without merit.

Plaintiff's oral application made for the first time on argument to amend the pleadings is denied. That denial is without prejudice. Defendants' motion to compel arbitration of all of plaintiff's claims against all of the defendants pursuant to CPLR 7503 are granted. you. Pursuant to law, this action is stayed pending its outcome of the arbitration.

You can order the transcript, counsel, submit it to me to be so ordered. Then, counsel, you'll have the opportunity to file your notices of appeal.

> MR. BURSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT.

SO ORDERED

JACK L. MORELLI, CM, CSR

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(3) couple - fact

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